



Unit →	China	Iran	Mexico	Nigeria	Russia	UK
Unit 1 Political Systems, Regimes, & Governments SoP = source of power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authoritarian (CCP) Unitary gov Authority: CCP Sudden change Legitimacy: revolution and economic stability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theocracy/Authoritarian Unitary gov SoP: religion Authority changes: dictator→religious leaders Sudden change Legitimacy: revolution and religion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constitutional Democracy Emerging Democracy Federal gov SoP: popular support Authority: authoritarian → democratic parties Sudden change Legitimacy: revolution and constitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constitutional Democracy Emerging Democracy Federal gov SoP: military forces Authority: authoritarian → democratic parties Sudden change Legitimacy: independence and constitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constitution/Authoritarian Federal/asymmetric gov SoP: legislature Authority: political elite's back of a strong President Sudden change Legitimacy: tradition and nationalism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democracy Unitary/turning federal gov SoP: constitution Authority changes: monarch→parliament Evolutionary change Legitimacy: tradition and stability
Unit 2 Political Institutions HoG = head of gov HoS = head of state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HoS=president, HoG=premier 10 year term limit, president=no term limit Unicameral chamber People's court CCP-ruled No true judicial independence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HoS=supreme leader (SL), HoG=president SL=10 Y term limit, president=2*4Y conseq. Unicameral chamber Sharia law = Qanun No true judicial independence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presidential system HoS=HoG=president One 6 Y term limit Bicameral chamber Fed., state, supr. Courts Transitioning to judicial independence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presidential system HoS=HoG=president Two 4 Y conseq. term limit Bicameral chamber Constit. and sharia laws Transitioning to judicial independence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-presidential system HoS=president, HoG=PM Two 6 Y conseq. term limit Presidential hybrid leg. District, regional, supreme courts + constitutional No true judicial indep 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliamentary monarchy HoS=monarch, HoG=PM No formal term limit Bicameral chamber Common law No true judicial independence
Unit 3 Political Culture & Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underdeveloped civil soc. Vast resources→can sustain itself from within Patron-clientelism Communism Rule by law No opposition to the party No direct elections of President; ban on protests Media limited by firewall Separatist movements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extremely limited civil soc. Politics=religion Some overlap w/fascism Rule by law Elect president/parliament (not much choice) Restricted protests Revoking media licenses Separatist movements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed civil soc. Geographical barriers→regionalism Patron-clientelism Populism Rule by law (flawed dem.) Elect presidents/legislative Used to condemn protest Some separatist movements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underdeveloped civil soc. Religious conflicts have impacted political culture Neoliberalism Mostly rule by law Direct elections Protests are lawful Many separatist movements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underdeveloped civil soc. State protected people's safety→less individualism Socialism Rule by law Elect president/legislative Large gatherings=crime Nationalized media Few separatist movements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well established civil soc. Geographically secluded→separated from Europe Some individualism Rule of law Direct election of MPs Protests are legitimate Few separatist movements
Unit 4 Party, Electoral Systems, & Citizen Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 5 years for local people's offices Elected choose NPC One party (CCP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 4 years for president and parliament One party (IRP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 6 years for president and national legislature Plurality+proportional rep. single/three-member Multi-party Neo-corporatist state 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 4 years for president and national assembly First-past-the-post/Majority Single/three-member Two strong parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 6 years for president and national assembly Majority+proportional rep. Single-member+proport. One dominant party (UR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 5 years for MPs First-past-the-post Single-member districts Two parties+minor parties
Unit 5 Political & Economics Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Least privatization of natural resources SEZs=more liberal econ Low class mobility and vast inequality Rapid industrialization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State ownership Limited int'l market Gender inequality and unequal access to edu Brain drain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Privatization Unequal access to abortion / gender quotas for education and politics Migration south→north, rural→urban NAFTA + maquiladoras PEMEX (state-owned oil company) → government controls all stages of oil distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NNPC is state-owned Import substitution industrialization model Strive to end unequal access to education Brain drain Oil industry is controlled mostly by foreign MNCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited foreign investment Labor protection laws Nationalization of oil → great wealth accumulation among oligarchs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed economy; privatizes its national resources most Access to healthcare Inflow of immigrants → Brexit Rapidly aging population

Terms to Know: **legitimacy** = citizens believe gov has the right to power // **political stability** = ability of gov to provide basic needs // **rule of law** = state should be governed by laws // **rule by law** = judiciary is subservient to decisions of officials // **civil society** = voluntary citizen actions based on interests, purposes & values // **political culture** = collective attitudes & beliefs of norms in political sys // **political socialization** = process of acquiring one's beliefs toward political sys // **political participation** = voting, protests, violence // **econ globalization** = interconnected, worldwide market // **econ liberalization** = free-market mechanisms // **neoliberal policies** = removal of barriers for economic actors // **supranational organizations** = sovereign power over national govts (ECOWAS, EU, NATO, WTO, IMF)